

CHURCHES AND CHAPELS.

THE Roman Catholic Church of St. John, Salford, Manchester, the opening of which was noticed in last week's *BUILDER*, is a cross church of the largest class, with nave and aisle, transept, choir and aisles, and a central tower with a lofty spire. The following details are condensed from the *Manchester Advertiser*:—The extreme dimensions, externally, are, from east to west, 200 feet, and from north to south, in the transept, 130 feet. The tower is 110 feet high, and with the spire, 240 feet, the highest, it is said, in Lancashire. The style is the Decorated, the design by Messrs. Weightman and Hadfield, of Sheffield, architects. The site is a commanding one, in the chief thoroughfare of Salford. The west, or principal entrance-front, stands boldly out to the street, and is flanked by four massive buttresses, each crowned by open spire turrets. The entrance doorway is deeply recessed and richly moulded, and on each side are panel arcades with floriated cusps and tracery. The great west window is of four lights, with geometrical tracery in the head and a crotched hood with niche over the crown of the arch, containing a statue of the Virgin and Child. The centre gable rises to the height of 66 feet, terminated by a floriated cross. This front in all is said to be a copy of the west front of Howden church, Yorkshire. The north side is much concealed by neighbouring houses. At the east end is a window of seven lights. The east gable is crotched, and surmounted by a cross. The choir details were copied from the Abbey Church of Selby. The south front has a large open space before it in form of a cemetery. The transept has a quaint, deeply moulded arched doorway, with columns and carved capitals to the jambs. Above is a four-light window. The whole of the exterior carving of the church is in the coarse Yorkshire grit-stone, of which the outer walling of the whole edifice is built. The tower, which rises at the intersection of the cross, rests on four massive pillars, upon which are turned arches to support the walls, 5 feet in thickness. The square plinth is weathered up so as to clear the roofs. The buttresses are weathered and panelled with crotched gables, terminating under the parapet, which has a curved cornice, with quatrefoil parapet and weathered coping. The spire has four hexagonal turrets with crotched pinnacles. There are four heights of spire-lights, and the whole is surmounted by an orb and cross of copper, with a weathercock at the head of the cross. None of the exterior work is very minute or elaborate. The foundations and the internal walling are executed in the red sand-stone of which the old college church was built, and which is got near the "city," as we presume it is now entitled to be called. The interior, from the west, has quite a cathedral aspect, with its long sweep of arches, bold triforium, and cluster of tower-columns. The floor throughout is laid with plain tiles, and the windows are glazed with quarries of a green tint, which is found to diffuse a warm rich light throughout the interior. The stained glass, furniture, and decorations are to be confided to Roman Catholic artists, and Mr. Tayler Balmer is to paint the Doom's Day on the western arch of the tower. Even the pulpit and the font are temporary, as the fittings are to be in the meantime. The nave window is to be a gift of the architects. The benches are quite plain but massive. The choir is lighted by a corona of sixteen lights, worked in iron gilt, and suspended from the roof, with pillar brackets and iron sconces on the reredos and side screens. The fittings are all temporary. This church has occupied four years in erection. The builder was the late Mr. Benjamin Hollins, succeeded in completion by his brother, Mr. T. Hollins, clerk of works. Mr. Morgan.—The parish church of Keighley, lately rebuilt, was consecrated on the 11th instant. The new edifice will accommodate 1,400 persons. Its dimensions are as follow:—tower, east to west, 18 ft. 4 in.; north to south, 13 ft. Nave, east to west, 83 ft. 6 in.; north to south, 21 ft. 9 in. Aisles, length, 83 ft. 6 in.; north to south, 13 ft. 6 in. Nave, extreme width, 48 ft. Chancel, east to west, 33 ft.; north to south, 18 ft. Porch, east to west, 7 ft. 10 in.; north to south, 5 ft. 6 in. The

style of architecture is the Perpendicular, and the cost of rebuilding was 7,000*l*. The architect was Mr. R. D. Chantrel. The east window is of stained glass, by Willement, and the font, tabernacle work or canopy, and a Caen stone monument, were from special designs by Mr. Robt. Hawkins, architect.—The restoration of St. Mary's, Scarborough, is at length begun, by the removal of the south transept roof, and the working of stone on the North Cliff for chapel windows.—The new church at Welney, Isle of Ely, was consecrated on Friday week. It is in the Early English style, executed in Caen stone: open seats for 400, with gallery for 120 children. The rector, Rev. W. Gale Townley, presented a painted east window by Wilmshurst.—The removal of monuments, &c., to effect repairs at St. Lawrence Church, Winchester, has led to the discovery of a picture of St. Christopher, painted on the wall, an ancient piscina, and other objects of interest, but, unfortunately, they are not in a good state of preservation.—The Bishop of Gloucester was to consecrate the new church at Tebury on 23rd, and the new church at Cerney Wick on 24th inst.—The new chapel at Penur, North Wales, was consecrated on Thursday week. It is in the Early English style, after designs by Mr. H. Kennedy, of Bangor, executed by a Mr. Rogers, as contractor, and consists of a nave and chancel, with a small vestry. The chancel is lighted by a triple lancet window, and the nave by five windows on the north and four on the south, with a double lancet on the west. The west end is supported by a bell gable. The entrance porch is near the west end of the south side. There is a font of Anglessea marble. The nave has open seats, with poppy-headed ends: sittings, 279, besides 63 in a small western gallery. The nave and chancel roofs are open to the rafters.

REPORT ON THE SEWERS OF THE CITY OF LONDON.

MESSRS. Walker, Cubitt, and Brunel, civil engineers, have been engaged for some time past in the examination of the city sewers, and have recently made their report. We give the following abstract of their general opinion, with which it concludes:—

"We think, that although there may be exceptions in particular cases, the present sizes of sewers are not too great, and that they ought not to be lessened.

That the sewers, where made, are efficient.

That, as from three to four miles only of the 50 miles of streets, courts, and alleys within the city are without sewers or drains, it is desirable that the same be constructed as soon as arrangements can be made for the purpose, so that every street, court, or alley, within the city may be efficiently drained.

That the city sewers, which receive the sewage of the portions of the adjoining county, are sufficient for the discharge of the county and city drainage.

That as of the 16,000 houses and buildings in the city, 6,762 have not private covered drains, it is desirable that these be provided.

That the fall or inclination in the private drains is generally such as to keep the drains clear of deposit.

That any general search for cesspools for the purpose of opening and emptying them in private houses, would be impolitic as a general measure, and would be likely to be more injurious than the cesspools now are, if they are properly constructed, which should be ascertained.

That the form of sewers has, practically, very little to do with the general question of their keeping clear of deposit, this depending very much upon their fall and the quantity of water; but that no fall or quantity of water is likely to be obtained in the city sewers sufficient to keep them clear of obstructions, without the occasional aid of men in the sewer to remove hard deposit.

That the most eminent men of their time have been consulted in, or have directed the execution of the city sewers, including Wren, Wyatt, Dance, and Rennie.

That we have discovered nothing in the construction of the works which can justify our charging the commissioners with waste in respect of the size or construction of the sewers or otherwise, although the outlay during the

last ten years must have been great, as during that time more new sewers have been made than during the previous 130 years.

That the system of flushing has been introduced lately with great advantage, and is already considerably extended.

That the *dendurata* in order to perfect the sewerage of the city are—the formation of the three to four miles of sewers, the extension of private drains, and the flushing system by gates and tanks, as described in our report.

That neither of the new plans suggested by the surveyor to the Metropolitan Sewers Commissioners, nor that of their consulting engineer, is applicable to the city sewers."

THE ROYAL STABLES AT WINDSOR.

FROM a small hand-book to these stables, recently published by Strange, we abstract a few particulars of their erection and cost which may be found useful. They were commenced August, 1839 (under an Act of Parliament passed in July of that year), and were finished October, 1842. The contract for the foundation was undertaken by Mr. Nowel, at 6*s*. 3*d*. per cubic yard. The structure was undertaken under contract by Messrs. Peto and Grissell. Sir Jeffrey Wyattville designed and commenced them, and they were completed under the direction of his successor, Mr. Ashton. The frontage extends to upwards of 300 feet, and accommodation is afforded for 102 horses (exclusive of 16 loose boxes) and 44 carriages. The space given for each carriage is 8 feet in width and 20 feet in length. The width of each stable is 22 feet. The flooring is of Dutch clinkers. There is a hot-water apparatus to keep the carriage houses aired, and gas is laid on throughout. On the upper front edge of each manger is a revolving iron roller, to prevent "crib-biting." The new riding-house is 170 feet long, 52 feet wide, and nearly 40 feet high. Within four or five years after the completion of the riding-house the *dry rot* made its appearance, and spread nearly throughout the entire boarding around the interior of the building to such an extent that the whole had to be removed, "and a wall of brickwork, about 5 feet in height, substituted in lieu of the rotten wood." This wall was afterwards covered with a composition of saw-dust and India-rubber. It was afterwards discovered that the wooden divisions of some of the stables, and other portions of the wood work in the stables were similarly affected; much of this was therefore removed, and it is feared that ultimately the whole will have to be reconstructed. 70,000*l*. was the sum voted by Parliament in the first instance for this building, and no more was asked for; but what the actual expenditure upon it was is not stated.

BRUSSELS.

THE restoration of the exterior of the collegiate church of St. Gudule has now been progressing satisfactorily for the last few years, and all those interested in its completion have not ceased to require of the authorities that the small and mean habitations erected against the south side should be removed. We learn, however, from the *Revue de Belgique*, that to the great mortification of the admirers of ecclesiastical architecture of the middle ages, these ugly excrescences have just undergone a complete repair, and external refreshing with white-wash and paint.

The square of the Place Royale has always been cited as a very successful example of architectural display. The Belgian Government having authorized the sculptor, Simons, to execute an equestrian statue of Godfrey of Bouillon for its further decoration, a huge pedestal has been erected to receive the statue, from the design of the architect, M. Suys, which has the effect, from its magnitude, of completely masking the portico of the church of St. Jacques, Caudenberg. The view of the square, as you enter it from the ascent of the Montagne de la Cour is completely broken by this enormous mass of "pierre bleue," which, by contrast, diminishes the blocks of building that decorate the area into insignificance.

According to the *Journal de l'Architecture*, the approaching exposition of works of fine